


Procedure file

Basic information		
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	2000/2140(COS)	Procedure completed
Internet: organisation and management, international and European policy issues 1998-2000.		
Subject 3.30.25 International information networks and society, internet		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy		22/06/2000
		PSE CARRARO Massimo	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	LIBE Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	JURI Legal Affairs and Internal Market		21/06/2000
Council of the European Union		PPE-DE HARBOUR Malcolm	
	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Telecommunications	2340	04/04/2001

Key events			
11/04/2000	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2000)0202	Summary
13/06/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
13/02/2001	Vote in committee		Summary
13/02/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0063/2001	
14/03/2001	Debate in Parliament		
15/03/2001	Decision by Parliament	T5-0151/2001	Summary
15/03/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
04/04/2001	Debate in Council	2340	
05/12/2001	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	

Procedure reference	2000/2140(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/5/12706

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		COM(2000)0202	11/04/2000	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0063/2001	13/02/2001	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0151/2001 OJ C 343 05.12.2001, p. 0205-0286	15/03/2001	EP	Summary

Internet: organisation and management, international and European policy issues 1998-2000.

PURPOSE : to present a Communication on the Organisation and Management of the Internet: International and European Policy Issues 1998-2000. **CONTENT** : the organisation and management of the Internet infrastructure involves several limited but essential technical coordination functions. This Communication addresses: - recent developments in this area, during the 1998-2000 period; - transferring the US Government's responsibilities to ICANN; - the principle policy issues for the European Union and internationally, and - operational conclusions for the European Union. This Communication also draws attention to the current expansion of the Internet in Europe and its importance as a key economic and social infrastructure. This is likely to put the capacity of the existing system under some strain. The Commission has already taken some measures aimed at improving the economy and efficiency of the communications infrastructure for Internet use and will continue to monitor the development of this situation. In relation to the international aspects, the European private sector participants have played a critical role in establishing the European Union's position at all levels in the global coordination of the Internet infrastructure functions: the ICANN Board and Supporting Organisations, the DNS Root Server system, Internet Registeries and Registrars and in the IETF and the World Wide Web Consortium. Without that commitment, the public policy role of the EU and the Member States would be much less effective, if not impossible. Maintaining and deepening European private sector membership and participation in the ICANN organisation is a critical pre-condition for successful participation by the EU both from the point of view of the Internet user community in Europe and from the point of view of public policy. Regarding the EU's international role, the Commission requests the Council and the European Parliament to confirm the Union's existing role as a participant, co-ordinator and, where necessary, negotiator in this area. This involves the International organisations, notably WIPO and the ITU, bilateral relationships with several governments, including the ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC). These international responsibilities go beyond a simple presence and oversight of the ICANN process. They also involve specific aspects of EU public policy: - the neutral global role of ICANN; - the scope of the US Government's remaining powers over the Internet infrastructure; - international aspects of intellectual property, competition and data protection policy; - the scope of ICANN's authority regarding Registries and Registrars. Furthermore, the European Union has argued consistently for a balanced global participation in Internet management structures and international representation in the competent ICANN bodies, respecting the principle of geographical diversity. However, to date, many developing countries are under-represented in this process. Thus, considering the European Union's role and responsibility for development, the Commission will try and find ways of improving their participation in the organisation and management of the Internet. The Communication addresses each of these matters in greater detail and indicates the conclusions and recommendations that the Commission has reached in each case. In addition, the Communication also addresses a number of European policy issues that require further attention during the months to come, that will also require the continued support and cooperation of the Council and the Member States if the Commission's objectives are to be achieved. These include: - Internet Domain name System; - Intellectual Property Rights; - National Country Code Top Level Domains; - Alternative dispute resolution; - Competition policy. In conclusion, in light of the Presidency Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council, the significance of these issues can only be re-emphasised. Indeed, the whole scope of the Information Society and electronic commerce in the EU, and world-wide, is influenced by the stability, and reliability of the Internet in the context of its extremely rapid growth.?

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The committee adopted the report by Massimo CARRARO (PES, I) welcoming the Commission communication and expressing support for the role played by the Commission within ICANN. The committee nevertheless felt that there was an urgent need for European legislation to impose uniformity on the legislation in force within the EU in areas such as the allocation and protection of domain names and action to combat Internet fraud and ensure security of data. Without such legislation, the coexistence of disparate national laws could severely hamper the development of the Internet in Europe. The committee also called for the common Internet management standards to be adopted to be included in the negotiating package up for discussion with the applicant countries. The report stressed the need for ICANN to be a truly international and neutral organisation, free of all remaining national influence - particularly that of the USA. All five geographical areas covered by ICANN should be represented by democratically-elected representatives on the Board. In this connection, the committee deplored the fact that Africa was not currently represented on the board. The report drew attention to the fact that Europe was lagging behind North America in the telecommunications infrastructure field and called for public and private investment to be channelled into the creation of European backbone transmission networks. Lastly, the committee called for swift action to cut Internet access costs and extend flat-rate charging. ?

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The European Parliament adopted by 422 to 1 with 12 abstentions a resolution by Massimo CARRARO (PES, I) on the Commission communication on the organisation and management of the Internet. The report focuses mainly on issues relating to ICANN, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. (Please refer to the previous document). In addition, the Parliament also passed an amendment emphasising that the new domain names have been introduced too slowly. When other new domain names are to be created in the future, the process will have to be conducted more transparently and democratically. ?